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and that is only for the cost of the hull and armor of the two ships.

MR. FOSS: I want to state to the gentleman that the cost of these ships is \$10,250,000 each.

MR. TAWNEY: In the last session we were told that these "Dreadnoughts" of twenty-thousand-ton burden would cost \$13,000,000. Now, because we have had hard times and are constructing them a little more cheaply, it is estimated that they will cost \$12,000,000, and \$6,000,000 for each ship is carried in this bill, which is only half of the actual cost of the ships. Therefore we will have \$24,000,000 to pay, and nothing but a deficit with which to meet the expenditure. [Applause.]

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### The California Program towards the Japanese Misrepresents the American People.

Under the title, "Our Rights in Japan," Daniel Crosby Greene, who has lived and worked long in Japan, published the following very timely article in the *Boston Transcript* of January 19:

It is reported that certain bills now before the Legislature of California are designed to deprive Japanese residents of the right to hold land and to membership on the directing boards of corporations. Other bills provide for the restriction of residence on the part of the Japanese to certain quarters, to be determined by the various municipal authorities concerned, and for the segregation of all Japanese school children.

It is true that some of these bills, possibly all, are couched in general terms, yet the movers, if correctly reported, confess that they are directed against the Japanese, and the arguments by which they are supported are drawn from evils which, it is alleged, are inseparable from the unrestricted freedom now accorded to the Japanese residents. While it is possible that as general legislation the contemplated laws might give the Japanese no technical ground for complaint, they would certainly cause serious irritation, as well as a very grave sense of injustice. And the injustice would be real, for, as the *Transcript* and other Eastern papers have pointed out, in consequence of recent diplomatic arrangements, more Japanese laborers have left the United States the last year than have come from Japan; while the monthly immigration during the last ten months has shrunk from 1170 to 199, and in the case of Hawaii from 1086 to 161. Hence, even assuming that the immigration from Japan had presented threatening proportions, which the writer is not prepared to admit, it is clear that the Japanese authorities are keeping faith and that the alleged evils are in a fair way to cure themselves—indeed, they are already reduced to manageable proportions.

It is hardly necessary to do more than refer to the school question to show how hysterical a certain portion of the people of San Francisco have become. At the time of the previous attempt at restrictive legislation, according to George Kennan, out of a school population in San Francisco of 28,736, only 93 Japanese were to be found in the primary and grammar schools, while of these only 6 were over fifteen years of age. In the primary school having the largest attendance of Japanese

children, the average age of these pupils was 9.2 years. Instead of making an international matter of this, why could not the school authorities have adopted, as others have done, an age limit, supported, if necessary, by a regulation establishing a standard of attainment in the English language?

Of course, adult men or adolescent youths are out of place in primary or grammar schools, whatever their nationality; and no intelligent person, Japanese or otherwise, could object to a strict regulation designed to keep them out. Again, if the objection to the presence of Japanese children is general and based on moral grounds, it is monstrous; for while there are unquestionably bad Japanese children, the average will compare well with that of other nationalities. The superintendent of schools in Los Angeles not long ago gave the strongest testimony in their favor and emphasized their diligence and their good behavior. By all means, eliminate the bad; but under reasonable supervision on the part of parents and teachers, vastly more good than harm comes from the close association of our children with those of other nationalities, and certainly our children have much to learn from the Japanese. This I know, for I have lived among them for nearly forty years. There is no ground whatsoever for the indiscriminate and pharisaic antagonism embodied in the proposed laws.

An attempt is sometimes made to justify such hostile measures by asserting that Japan is illiberal in her treatment of Americans and that she has no right to claim favors which she is unwilling to grant; but while there may be in some cases a semblance of truth in this charge, it certainly cannot be taken at its face value. In the matter of the schools I cannot conceive a foreign child being excluded from Japanese schools provided the child is prepared to undergo the same regimen as the other pupils. Some foreigners have claimed that since they pay taxes, special schools should be provided, with a curriculum in harmony with our educational predilections. The Japanese do not favor this view any more than we should that, let us say, of a group of Armenians who might ask that we establish schools in which their language should be the medium of instruction. Occasionally foreign children do attend Japanese schools, and adults the universities, but the number is naturally very small.

Again, it is often said that foreigners cannot hold land in Japan, and why should Japanese be allowed to hold land in America? It is true that an individual foreigner cannot hold land in fee simple in Japan; but he can obtain what is called a "superficies" title which will run for an indefinite term of years. Many such titles do run for 999 years, and so far as appears there is no reason why they should not run 9,999, provided that term were inserted in the deed. Such titles give all surface rights, but the holder could not sell the earth, quarry stone nor lay claim to mineral deposits which might be found without some special arrangement; but in other respects he has the undisputed right of occupancy and of transfer.

Furthermore, a group of foreigners, without a Japanese among them, may organize themselves into a corporation under the civil code, and may hold in fee simple all the land needed for the purposes of their corporation on precisely the same terms as any Japanese corporation of similar character. For several years I have been a director of such a corporation. It is called

the Association of Congregational Missionaries, and membership is limited to missionaries of the American Board residing in Japan. The negotiations which resulted in its charter were conducted by me, so that I have the fullest knowledge, not only of the terms of the charter, but of the spirit of the officials from whom it was obtained. Nearly all, if not all, missions in Japan have formed similar corporations, and in the aggregate several hundred thousand dollars' worth of real estate must be under their control.

Since the present treaties came into effect in 1899 there has been no restriction upon the right of residence of foreigners. They may travel or reside wherever they please, and carry on any legitimate business on precisely the same terms as Japanese.

Foreigners may serve as directors of corporations, and as a matter of fact many do. I have myself served as a director of an educational corporation, and for a number of years my name was essential to the legality of all real estate transfers by that corporation. The great iron firms, the Armstrongs and the Maxims, have formed a syndicate with a large Japanese mining company, and have a large shipbuilding establishment in Murovan, in the island of Yezo. Their representative in Japan, a retired officer of the British navy, when I last met him, told me that they expected to be ready for business last December. There are other important business corporations of various kinds in whose control foreigners have a large share.

The tendency of public opinion is, I think, decidedly in the direction of more intimate relations between the foreign residents and the people of Japan. This is seen, not unnaturally, more clearly in Tokio than in the open ports, where the communities constitute a little world of their own; but it is seen everywhere to some extent. It is a pity that the narrow provincialism of a relatively small but none the less conspicuous section of the United States should so grossly misrepresent the general sentiment of the American people and impede this natural and healthy movement.

There seems to be a concerted purpose in certain quarters to emphasize every hasty utterance of Japanese public men, and every thoughtless newspaper paragraph, in the interest of the anti-Japanese movement on the Pacific Coast. Of course, the Japanese are irritated by such gross and senseless charges against Japan and her people as lie back of the California program; but such irritation is not indiscriminate, and even those most outspoken in their indignation at the treatment of their countrymen are quite ready to admit that the American people are their best friends.

Not long before I left Japan last March, I called on Count Okuma. Certain comments by American papers upon some utterances of his had just been reported to him. He laughed at the idea that he was unfriendly to the United States simply because he was indignant with the Californians. His obligations to her were, he said, far too great to be forgotten. "Why," said he, "one of the most important factors in my career was your Declaration of Independence." Substantially the same statement is to be found in his book of reminiscences, called *Sekijitsudan*.

When the history of the last fifty years comes to be written by a competent person after a careful study of

the literature of the Restoration period, men will be astonished to see how closely allied the new life in Japan has been, both in its origin and in its line of progress, to the civilization of the West. It is not too much to say that the political and social ideals which are the guiding stars of Japan's progress to-day are far nearer to our own than most writers on Japanese subjects have ever dreamed. They have judged her from the outside. For the most part they have not known the language of the people. They have not lived in their homes, taken their children upon their knees and talked with them of their family interests, or been made their confidant in time of anxiety and sorrow. To one who has in these and other ways been brought in contact with the deepest feelings of the Japanese people, the common emphasis upon the picturesque and the bizarre seems strangely beside the mark. At heart they are one with us and they are worthy of our warmest friendship.

#### A Prayer for Peace.

BY WILLIAM MERRELL VORIES.

Let there be light, Lord God of Hosts!  
Let there be wisdom on the earth!  
Let broad humanity have birth!  
Let there be deeds, instead of boasts!

Within our passioned hearts instill  
The calm that endeth strife;  
Make us Thy ministers of Life;  
Purge us from lusts that curse and kill!

Give us the peace of vision clear  
To see our brothers' good our own,  
To joy and suffer not alone:  
The love that casteth out all fear!

Let woe and waste of warfare cease,  
That useful Labor yet may build  
Its homes with love and laughter filled!  
God, give Thy wayward children Peace!

HACHIMAN, OMI, JAPAN.

#### Second Annual Convention of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs.

BY LOUIS P. LOCHNER, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

December 31, January 1 and 2, the second annual Convention of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs was held at Ann Arbor, Mich. Twelve of the fourteen chapters then in existence (three more were admitted during the Convention) were represented by delegates, among whom were men from twelve different countries.

The Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs, as was pointed out in the December issue of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, is composed of foreign students' clubs at American universities. Besides bringing together college young men of different nationality and aiding foreign students upon their arrival in this country, the Association aims to become an agency for promoting the final establishment of permanent peace among the nations. The proceedings of the Convention bearing upon this point are of especial interest, and are here enumerated: